The True Northerner

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LOCAL JOTTINGS

Good shows at the Opera House every Wednesday night, just as good as we often get in Kalamazoo and elsewhere. The crowds are constantly increasing and it will not be long before they will be playing to capacity houses. Next Wednesday they will give "The Straight Road" one of the biggest New York hits ever produced.

At the County Federation of Women's clubs held in Lawrence last Wednesday nearly 200 ladies were present from the different clubs of the county. All report a most delightful and instructive gathering. Mrs. W. F. Hoyt was honored by being elected as president of the Association for next year.

Who said "we couldn't play ball. This was the exclamation of one small boy as he came running into the Northerner office last Wednesday after the game played here between South Haven and Paw Paw high schools. Score 7 to 2 in favor of Paw Paw of course.

Next Saturday is Tag Day for the benefit of the boy scouts. Help them by purchasing a tag.

Eli Strong will go to Allegan next Tuesday to deliver the Memorial Day address.

Little Miss Julia Cullinane entertained 15 little girl friends last Friday afternoon in honor of her eleventh birthday. The afternoon was spent in music and gomes afterwhich dainty refreshments were served.

I am agent for the Para Paint Co for this territory and my prices harmonize with our other lines. See me at the 5 and 10c store. adv. 7tf

The ladies of the W. R. C. will meet next Saturday May 27th. Business of importance, all members are requested to be present.

Mesdames Jerome Stone and James Waters were in the city last Monday.

Mrs Walter Case of Detroit was in the city the first of the week. She came to attend the funeral of Charles Avery Sr.

B. F. Warner returned home Monday evening after spending the week end with relatives and friends in Grand Rapids. Mrs. Warner accompanied him and remained for a longer visit.

Gregg Hogar, a Paw Paw boy, who has a fine position with the firm of Montgomery and Ward of Chicago was home to spend Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Oliver Hogar and Family.

For painting and decorating see Salls. He is at the 5 and 10c store. adv. 7t

Wanted, a laundress and waitresses at Lake Cora Inn. adv.

Mrs. E. P. Sissons who has been in Chicago for the past three weeks with friends, returned home last Saturday.

Miss Franc Warner entertained at Sunday dinner, W. R. Sirrine, Mrs. Eva Fish and her two sons, Eldred and Devere.

W. A. Prater was called to Lansing last week to accept a good position in that city. Mrs. Prater will go later.

Miss Margery Clapp of Chicago is home for an extended visit with her parents and other friends.

An auto party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Seman and son, Mrs. Frank Seman and Miss Emma Brooks all of Marshall came to spend Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hindenach and family.

Mrs. W. A. Simpkins who was on the sick list a part of last week is now on the gain.

For honest prices and skilled work manship and a good paint, see the man at the 5 and 10c store. 7tf adv.

The 42nd meeting of the Michigan Pioneer Historical society will be held in Lansing, May 24 and 25. A fine program has been prepared, good music and good speakers. All who can should attend.

Boble and Richmond have just completed a garage for Mr. Betaque near the Lee school house.

John Haslen returned home last week from Big Rapids where he visited his father for a few days.

Al Hulbert went to Lansing last week to take Harry Marshall, who stole Tom Cullinan's wheel. Harry broke his parole at the Industrial school and will now be obliged to remain there until he becomes of age

If you are thinking of painting that house get prices on your paint and labor of Jack at 5 and 10c store. adv. 7tf

Hon. James G. Tucker, of Mt. Clemens is presiding Circuit Judge at the May term of the Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren, in the absence of Hon. L. Burget Des Voignes who is at West Baden, Ind. for his health.

We have escaped the frost thus far. It isn't very hot yet, but here's hoping.

Emory Ball says that it is about time for the blue gills to bite.

Remember that city delivery of mail starts on June 1. If your number and mail box are not up, better attend to it, if you expect delivery service at your house.

Word was received here last week of the death of Mrs. Clarence Stevens of Glenburn, North Dakota. Mrs. Stevens was the mother of Mrs. John Sirrine of this place and a sister of Frank Gorton of Waverly township, and Waverly was her home for many years.

South Haven artists erected a fine sign across the front of the O'Grady Bros. store the first of the week, which adds much to the attractiveness of this beautiful store front. The O'Grady Bros. have one of the finest, best appointed and most complete clothing and haberdashery stores in southern Michigan. It is a source of pride, not only to the proprietors but to the citizens of Paw Paw and vicinity generally.

Mrs. C. E. Wallace of Chicago returned last week to occupy her summer home at Lake Cora. Mrs. Wallace has many friends here who are always glad to welcome her back. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Edgar, who also has many friends and acquaintances at the lake and in Paw Paw.

Little Miss Grace Wolf celebrated her sixth birthday Monday. Several little schoolmates and friends were invited for the afternoon and these little tots were as gay and happy as could be. Mrs. Wolf served them all the good things that little folks of six always like best Miss Grace received many nice gifts from her little friends and all departed wishing that the day had only lasted longer.

James Brown of Lawrence was the the guest of relatives here last Monday.

John Peterson and family moved on the Ed. Wildey farm east of Lawton last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Summy and Mr. and Mrs. Lou Jacobs were Kalamazoo visitors last Sunday.

This afternoon is "exhibit day" at the school house, make it a point to go and please your son and daughter by so doing.

Dr. Loren Curtis and wife of Benton Harbor and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Boone of Berrien Springs motored to Paw Paw last Sunday and spent the day in calling on old friends.

Mrs. Harvey Sherman was in Big Rapids the first of the week.

Miss Sara Layn who is a student at Ferris Business college, Big Rapids is home for a two weeks vacation.

H. C. Busley expects to leave for Bronson Lake to remain during the resort season. This will make Mr. Busley's tenth season at this popular resort.

George Merriman of Hartford was a Paw Paw visitor last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace McDonald and children spent last Sunday at the home of their mother, Mrs. Elvira Morrison.

Mrs. H. G Howe and two children, Herbert and Maxeine from Panama are at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Clapp for an extended visit. Mr. Howe was unable to obtain a leave of absence from his work so it was not possible for him to accompany his family as intended.

O. W. Rowland is in Detroit this week visiting at the home of his son, M. O. and family.

Mrs. Arminta Spicer went to Kalamazoo to attend the May festival Monday.

Mrs. Archibald Bilbo had the misfortune to fall and break her arm the first of the week. She was just recovering from a long illness and it seems as though this aged couple were having more than their share of trouble.

Mrs. Al Stevenson and daughter, Miss Esther left Tuesday morning for Bedford Penn. to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Russell.

Advertised letters— Jennie Bristow, Mrs. C. E. Calkins, Mrs. Charles C. Schiller, Harry Shaftner, Chester Shawk

Mrs. E. B. McNeil of Battle Creek was a Paw Paw visitor on Wednesday last.

Fischer party at Opera House Saturday evening June 3rd, Field Day. Fischer's No. 1. will furnish the music.

G. A. Clifford, who purchased the house of Mrs. Will Harriet on north Kalamazoo st. has sold the same to Chicago parties and is moving his family back to the city.

The M. E. Church ladies will serve dinner Field Day at Memorial Hall. Good warm dinner for 25c. adv.

Those having automobiles are requested to have them at the Water Works at 10 a. m. for the purpose of conveying the members of the Post and Relief Corps to and from the cemetery.

L. A. Packer left for Wilmet Ill. Wednesday to visit the family of Harry Snow.

Mr. and Mrs. G. O Johnson of Glendale are rejoicing over the advent of a little son born last Sunday, May 14th Mrs. R. T. Bates is caring for them and all are doing nicely.

The citizens of Paw Paw and vicinity are requested to bring as liberally as possible of flowers for use on Memorial Day and leave them at Memorial Hall, not later than 8:30 a. m. May 30th.

Rev. and Mrs. Edgar W. Smith desire to extend to the members of their congregation a cordial invitation to a reception given in the Manse Friday from four to five thirty p.m. This will merely ly an informal opening of their home to their friends.

The ladies of the Christian church will serve dinner Field Day at the Racket store building on Main street. adv.

John Mutchler who recently underwent an operation for appendcitis in a Grand Rapids hospital, returned to his home on Monday. He will soon be able to be around again as usual, for which his host of friends will be exceeding glad.

H. J. Dunbar was in Mendon Monday to install a fine electric water plant.

Al Hindenach was called to Marshall last Saturday on account of the serious illness of his mother. She was unconscious when he reached her bedside, and passed away Sunday night.

Harry Dunbar has the contract for plumbing the Clarence Brown residence, recently purchased of Wm. Jordan, and installing a heating plant.

M. H. Young was in Lansing the first of the week and returned with a fine new Reo six touring car.

Besure and get the flag up early in the morning of Memorial Day.

Harvey Sherman and Ford Wilbur are in Battle Creek this week to attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of Michigan. Harvey in the capacity of official stenographer of the Grand Lodge and Ford as delegate from Paw Paw lodge No. 25. Past Grand Master R. W. Broughton is also in attendance.

Several from Paw Paw are planning to attend the National republican convention to be held in the city of Chicago the first week of June.

Be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.—Southey.

HOLIDAY HOURS AT POST OFFICE

Next Tuesday May 30 is Memorial Day and the following hours will be observed at the post office.

The office will be open for business at the usual hour in the morning and remain open until 10 o'clock after which all windows will be closed for the day. All mails will be distributed and dispatched the same as usual and the lobby will be open until 8. P. M.

The rural carriers will not make their trips on this day, but will be at the office until 10 A. M. to serve their patrons who desire to come to the office for their mail.

All patrons of the post office are requested to take note of the above hours for closing and be governed accordingly.

Frank N. Wakeman,
Postmaster

PAW PAW BOY WEDS IN BATTLE CREEK

A wedding of more than passing notice was that celebrated at high noon today at St. Philip's rectory, the marriage vows being plighted before Rev Father Anthony Burke. The principals were Miss Loretta M. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. Jones, and George W. Longwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Longwell of Paw Paw Mich. There were no attendants, the witnesses being the parents of both. The bride was lovely in a gown of Copenhagen gros de Londre embroidered in silver and she wore a white hat and corsage of bouquet val lilies. Immediately following the ceremony a wedding dinner was served the immediate families at the Jones residence, 124 Frelinghuysen ave. with Mrs. E. J. Brocker catering and Mrs. Austin C. Batdorff and Mrs. George Southerton serving. The decorations in charge of Mrs. Chas. Erwin, were beautiful pink chatney roses and val lilies carrying out the color motif of pink and white most effectively. At 3:16 the bridal couple left on the Michigan Central for a honeymoon to be spent in Chicago, Milwaukee and points west. After June 1 they will be at home at 124 Frelinghuysen avenue. Miss Jones is popular with a large circle of friends in the city. She is a graduate of the Battle Creek high school, having finished with the class of 1911, and of the Michigan Business and Normal college. She is a musician of prominence, being a graduate of the St. Philip's School of Music, which basic education was supplented by a course with Prof. Edwin Barnes at the Battle Creek Conservatory of Music. Mr. Longwell has been a resident of Battle Creek for the past three years and is the manager of the Cleenewerck store. The romance dates to his coming here from Kalamazoo where he managed a store for the same company. He is a member of the Elks and of the Knights of Pythias. Out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Longwell, parents of the groom from Paw Paw; Mr. and Mrs. Glen Sanford of Jackson, Mrs. Sanford being a sister of the groom.

Battle Creek Moon Journal

HOW ROOSEVELT KEPT PEACE

By WILLIAM HARD

In METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

It seems to me I once heard a man say: "Now if Roosevelt were president, we would have been plunged into this terrible war straight off." In truth I heard this remark so frequently that I determined to go over the diplomatic records of the two Roosevelt administrations.

I find that Roosevelt had many bully opportunities to plunge the United States into foreign conflicts. I find that he was obliged to face and handle three great crises with three of the greatest countries in the world. I find that he was obliged to take a hand, a decisive future-fixing hand, in the affairs of three small countries—small but near-by and turbulent and dangerous to the world's peace. I find that he was obliged to have dealings with many other countries in matters capable of bearing fruit either of friendship or of hatred. I find that he wrote on a visiting card the terms on which a violent European controversy was settled. I find that foreigners think of him as a great historical figure not because of the part he took in railway legislation or in pure-food legislation or in conservation legislation or in any other activity of domestic politics, but because of the part he took in international politics—in the politics of the world at large. I find that Europe and Asia regard him as having been primarily—for good or for ill—a diplomat.

This is the Roosevelt least known to Americans.

The Alaskan Boundary Question.

His first difficulty was with Great Britain. It was acute. It had to do with the Alaskan boundary. The British put forth a claim which, as Roosevelt remarked, was "just as indefensible as if they should now suddenly claim the island of Nantucket."

Alaska is a kite. It has a main body and then, fluttering southward along the Pacific coast toward the state of Washington, a tail. The dimensions of this tail were determined, long before Alaska passed from Russia to the United States, by a treaty of the year 1825 between Russia and Great Britain. It provided that the boundary between Alaska and the British possessions should run along the crest of the mountains by which the coast was paralleled. The United States accordingly occupied the coast region without resistance.

In 1898, however, there was a discovery of a considerable quantity of gold in the Klondike. The Canadians immediately insisted on also discovering a semi-submerged coastal mountain range which spent a large part of its time under the waters of the Pacific and which, when it rose to the surface, rose principally in the form of scattered headlands. Here was the boundary, along the crest of this absurd range, leaping from headland to headland across great bodies of navigable water! The United States would get a succession of headlandtips and Canada would get a succession of deep-water inlets, on one of which was situated Skagway, the best entrance to the Klondik goldfields.

This line, calculated to fatten the part of any vaudeville performer, became diplomatically serious in the extreme. Under McKinley a "Joint Commission" was appointed to consider twelve topics in dispute between the British Empire and the American Republic. One of the twelve was the Alaskan boundary. The representatives of the Empire refused to come to terms on any of the others until their version of the Alaskan boundary had been conceded to them. It could not be conceded, and the "Joint Commission" collapsed.

At this point Roosevelt became president. Quietly, in the routine of diplomatic intercourse, he refused absolutely to accept Great Britain's amphibious mountain-range line and refused also, with equal absoluteness, to arbitrate it. John Hay, as Secretary of State, pointed out "the fatal tendency of arbitrators to compromise." This matter could not be compromised. As Roosevelt said on another occasion, "Uncle Sam does not intend to wrong any one, but neither does he intend, if his pocket is picked or his face slapped, to 'arbitrate' with the wrongdoer." What then? A Commission was erected. It was not a Commission with a third-party arbitrator on it. It was a Commission equally divided between the two countries. The representatives of the United States were Lodge of Massachusetts and Root of New York and Turner of Washington. The representatives of the British Empire were two Canadians and one Englishman. The Englishman was England's Lord Chief Justice—Alverstone.

This Commission met in London in 1903. Its purpose was indicated both by Roosevelt and by Hay. Roosevelt said (through strictly diplomatic channels): "I wish to make one last effort to bring about an agreement which will enable the people of both countries to say that the result represents the feelings of the representatives of both countries."

In the meantime Roosevelt moved United States troops into Alaska. He let it be strictly diplomatically known that those troops, if the Commission should fail, would be used "to reduce the country to possession." He paused.

On October 20, 1903, the Commission uttered its decision. Lord Alverstone voted with the three representatives of the United States against his own two Canadian colleagues. Great Britain bowed to the applause of the world. The Pacifists perceived that the honor of a nation can easily be preserved without the slightest threat of force. Roosevelt withdrew the United States troops from Alaska. The friendship of two great peoples had not suffered one moment's public interruption. The boundary of the United States in Alaska ran unmolested along its lawful line.

The Dispute With Germany.

In the midst of this engagement with Great Britain, Roosevelt had been forced into an engagement with Germany. Germany had certain "pecuniary claims" against Venezuela. A railway, for instance, had been built in Venezuela at the request of Venezuela by German capital at a cost of $20,000,000. Venezuela had guaranteed the interest on that $20,000,000. It was not paying it. When pressed, it added a moral delinquency to its financial delinquency. It not only refused to pay, but it refused to enter into any effective plan looking toward payment. Germany had a good case and Venezuela had a very poor one.

At last, on December 8, 1902, Germany broke off diplomatic relations with Venezuela, and so did Great Britain. Already the fleets of Germany and of Great Britain, and also of Italy, had established a blockade in Venezuelan waters. Certain war vessels belonging to Venezuela were captured and the town of Puerto Cabello was bombarded.

Roosevelt did not attempt to make the United States take a public pose as "sovereign" of the Caribbean. He launched no public "fiat." His interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine was moderate. It was moderate not only in its rhetoric but also in its essence. In his message of December 3, 1901, glancing at the Venezuelan dispute, he said: "We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself." Germany had every reason to be pleased with this recognition of its rights.

At the same time, in order that there might be no misunderstanding of the one vital part of the Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt added "provided the punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power."

At first it seemed that Germany was content to abide by this proviso. On December 11, 1901, the German ambassador at Washington stated that his government had "no purpose or intention to make even the smallest acquisition of territory on the South American continent or the islands adjacent." It later appeared, however, that "acquisition" in this statement meant "permanent acquisition." Germany would make no acquisition that was permanent. It did not consider itself bound to make no acquisition that was temporary. In fact, it was looking forward to such an acquisition.

Roosevelt at once objected. He recalled the fact that in China there were many "temporary" acquisitions of territory by foreign powers and that in all such cases the word "temporary" seemed to mean "while time lasts." Notes ensued. They continued to ensue. They threatened to keep Washington reading and writing till the Germans had landed on Venezuelan soil. Roosevelt laid down his pen and sent for the German ambassador and determined to get the matter settled personally without one word more on paper.

Roosevelt told von Holleben, the German ambassador, that he wanted "assurances." He told him that Dewey was maneuvering in the Caribbean; that the "assurances" in question would be expected to arrive from Berlin within ten days; that if they did not arrive Dewey would be ordered to sail southward and "to see that no possession, even temporary, was taken of any place in Venezuela." Von Holleben replied that his government would certainly refuse to give the United States the "assurance" requested.

A week later von Holleben visited the White House to speak of another matter. He spoke of it and turned to leave. Roosevelt: "Have you heard anything from Berlin about Venezuela?" Von Holleben: "No." Roosevelt: "It will not be necessary then for me to wait through all the remaining three days. I will wait just twenty-four hours more. Twenty-four hours from now Dewey will sail." At the end of twelve hours von Holleben returned to the White House and said that he had heard from Berlin and that he now had the honor to request the President of the United States to act as arbitrator in the settlement of the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the German government and the government of Venezuela.

The point is not that Germany capitulated. Its position was untenable, and it could not avoid capitulating. The point is that one of the most dangerous and one of the most decisive moments in the history of the international relations of the United States passed by without one public act or one public word to open the slightest rift in the cordial popular friendship between the United States and the foreign nation concerned.

"Four Lessons to Europe."

It turned out, after all, that Roosevelt did not do the arbitrating between Germany and Venezuela. The Hague Court was in existence. It needed business. Roosevelt had already given it its first case. That was a dispute between the United States and Mexico in the year 1902 over "The Pious Fund of the Californias." It amounted to a claim against Mexico by certain American Roman Catholic bishops. The Hague Court decided that Mexico was to pay those bishops an immediate lump sum of $1,400,000 and a future annual sum of $43,000, Mexican money.

Roosevelt now gave The Hague Court the Venezuelan dispute. In so doing, he won a special word of praise from the most distinguished of French Pacifists, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who, a few years later, in summing up Roosevelt's greatest contributions to realistic Pacifism, said:

"President Roosevelt has given four striking lessons to Europe: first, in having brought before the Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague the question between Mexico and the United States over the Pious Fund claims, while Europe was scoffing at the peace court which it had created; second, in obliging Europe to settle the Venezuelan affair pacifically; third, in proposing a second Peace Conference at The Hague to complete the work of the first; and, fourth, in now intervening to put an end to the conflict between Russia and Japan in the Far East."

The decision was made in 1904. In that same year certain powers notified Roosevelt that they were about to proceed against the custom-houses of San Domingo. Roosevelt learned something from Venezuela and he had learned something from The Hague. He had learned that this bombarding and blockading of Caribbean countries was going to be continuous, unless the United States managed to cajole or coerce delinquent Caribbean countries into some sort of solvency. He thereupon invented the policy which was denounced by all Pacifists but which brought peace—the policy of custom-house protectorates.

Speaking of Cuba, if Roosevelt had desired bloodshed, he could have had it there in streams. It was under Roosevelt that we were obliged to begin our second occupation of Cuban soil. In 1906 the Liberals revolted against the Moderates. Our agreement with Cuba was that we were to "intervene for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty." The "Des Moines" happened into the harbor of Havana. The president of Cuba, Palma, was powerless and terrified. He asked for marines. The "Des Moines" sent them. It looked as if we were about to take Cuba by force of arms. Roosevelt called the marines back to their ship. In place of marines, he sent Taft. It was a great contrast. Taft, unarmed and disarming, proceeded to Havana, and conferred. He tried at first to set up a new native government. It could not be done. The Cubans could not agree among themselves. Palma resigned. There was then no government at all. Taft stepped into the vacuum and completely filled it. He became "Provisional Governor." There was no battle. Roosevelt had gone into Cuba, just as he had previously gone into Santo Domingo—by diplomatic seepage.

The Question of Japanese Immigration.

In October of 1906, the school authorities of San Francisco excluded all Japanese of all ages from the regular public schools and directed them to attend a special public school in which they were to be segregated. Japan protested proudly and bitterly, both by popular demonstrations in Tokio and by diplomatic representations at Washington, appealing to the treaty of 1893.

In December, within two months after the issuance of the San Francisco school order, Roosevelt said to Congress: "In the matter now before me, affecting the Japanese, everything that is in my power to do will be done, and all the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ, will be so employed . . . to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties."

This sentence penetrated Asia to its farthest literate regions. In the "Light of India" Baba Bharati responded: "The American president has proved himself to be the one ruler of the modern world who has his finger on the pulse of world politics of the present and of the future."

Roosevelt had promised to use the military forces of the United States. He did so. He enlarged the garrison of United States troops in San Francisco and let it be known that all violence directed against Japanese would be quenched.

He believed that Japanese mass-immigration was intolerable, and did not hesitate to say so. "The Japanese would themselves not tolerate the intrusion into their country of a mass of Americans who would displace Japanese in the business of the land. The people of California are right in insisting that the Japanese shall not come thither in mass."

He entered into negotiations with the Japanese government. Again there was no public international controversy. That porcupine, the published diplomatic note, armed with a thousand quills and every one of them poisoned, was allowed to hibernate. Personally, in conference, where phrases may be unguarded and also unregarded, the representatives of the United States and the representatives of Japan agreed that thereafter no passports would be issued to Japanese coolies entitling them to leave Japan for United States ports. This agreement has been kept honorably and with a scientific strictness by the accurate gentlemen of Japan.

The material difficulties were adjusted. A psychological one arose. Because Roosevelt was so ready to use garrisons and law-courts to protect the Japanese in California, it began to be thought in Japan that the United States feared Japan. Therefore in November the United States fleet started for Japan. It was Roosevelt's greatest service to peace. He got the Nobel Peace Prize for doing a thing which, by comparison, was a parlor trick. He got it for intervening between two spent duellists. He introduced a physically groggy Russia to a financially trembling Japan at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Pacificism gave him $40,000 and a diploma for doing that. The time when he was a real peacemaker and not a mere peaceusher was when he himself was a possible combatant and when, instead of waiting for the explosion, he walked up to the burning fuses of war in San Francisco and Japan and snuffed them out with his own hand.

In the harbor of Yokohama the Japanese saw sixteen American battleships, doing a globe-circumnavigation which many European critics had declared impossible. They saw; they admired; like the men Roosevelt knew them to be, they were thrilled to respect.

Roosevelt did not "avoid" war. He saw it coming and went out to meet it and fetched it a watchful wallop across its brow and left it dead.

A Genius for Diplomacy.

The foundation of all Roosevelt's diplomacy was that he kept the fleet at the top-notch of fighting efficiency. When he said to von Holleben, "What I say goes; but, if it doesn't, the fleet does," he said it clearly and promptly and changelessly; and von Holleben, looking straight at him, knew that he meant it; but that was not enough. What produced enough was that von Holleben also knew that at that very moment the fleet was where Roosevelt delighted to keep it—in battle-color doing battle maneuvers in the open sea.

His domestic policies rose out of active study—and counsel. His foreign policies rose out of active study—and instinct.

History will surely say that if he had a genius it was for diplomacy.

History will also surely say that his diplomacy of 1916 was merely the publication, in private life, of the method by which, from 1901 to 1909, he destroyed every cause of war that raised its head against the United States, and so gained the prestige enabling him to become the world's most acclaimed—not Pacifist—but Pacificator.